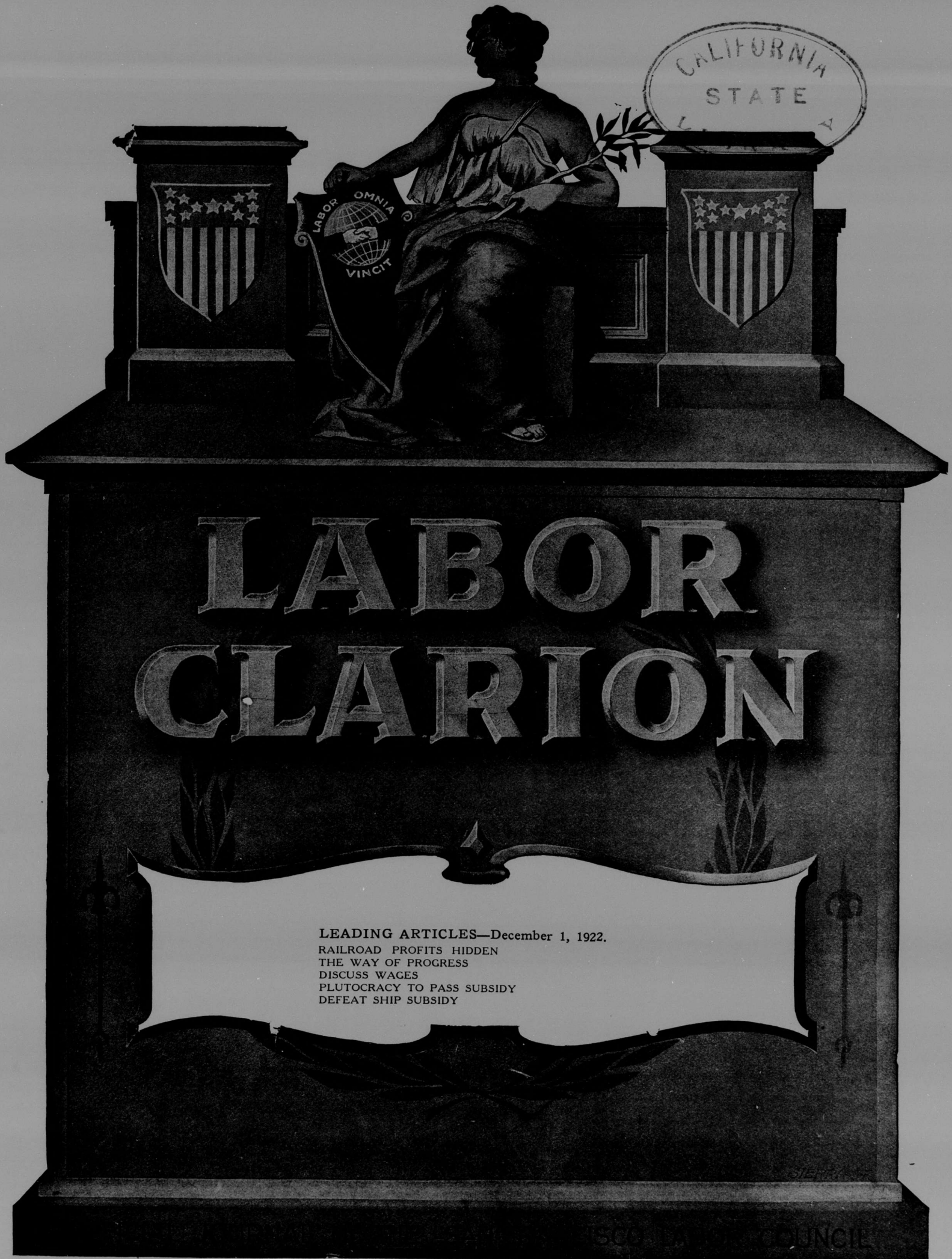


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

Hale's

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—Third Floor

Market at Fifth

San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 550 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stewart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stovedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

No. 44

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Railroad Profits Hidden

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By Levi Stevens Lewis.

In its issue of March 23, 1921, the New Republic said editorially: "the railroad system now organized and operated, appears unable to earn enough money to guarantee to its employees their existing standard of living and to return an adequate rate of interest on their capital."

Two weeks later, April 13, 1921, it repeated the same error thus: "It is generally admitted that the net returns on the national railway investment are inadequate," and again: "current railway earnings are inadequate to take proper care of the capital now invested in railway industry."

It is difficult to believe that such intelligent writers as the editorial writers of the New Republic could innocently give currency to such gross misinformation.

It is not generally admitted, by any means, that railway profit is "inadequate" to pay most exorbitant profit to all the labor and "all the capital now invested in railway industry."

When the writer penned the sentences quoted above there was then, and there is now, overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

It is true enough that such claims as voiced by the New Republic are advanced most persistently in the public prints, and it is equally true that such claims are advanced by false witnesses.

Whether the editorial writers of the New Republic are intentionally false witnesses, or unintentionally so, of course the writer is incompetent to pass judgment, and, moreover, the Good Book says, "Judge not that ye be not judged."

Here Are Some Profit Figures That Startle.

Let us reiterate, for it's true, and must necessarily be iterated and reiterated until the truth of the matter is universally recognized and the evil remedied, that according to the highest authority in the land, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the clear net profits of the railroads of the United States during the four years beginning January 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1919, was not less than \$5,682,844,376, every dollar of which was absorbed by the owners of the capital invested, namely, those who owned the stocks and the bonds.

And, moreover, there isn't room for the shadow of a doubt that the actual profits were many thousands of millions more than these official reports indicate. Much other profit is apparently disposed of under the guise of expense.

For illustration: included in the operating expenses for one year (1919) something in excess of one billion and 24 million dollars appears to have been paid out for repairs to locomotives, cars and "miscellaneous equipment." That amount is more than sufficient to construct 5000 miles of first-class line of railway, including up-to-date equipment, or, stated otherwise, a line reaching from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, with hundreds of millions to spare.

About 125 millions appear also to have been paid out the same year for "depreciation" of property. The fact that railroad property, like all other property, depreciates, requires no argument to sustain, but to whom were these scores of millions paid? There is no satisfactory answer to this query in the official reports of income and

expenditures. But these millions of money were deducted from the transportation income and totaled up in the same columns of figures that report the wages paid to the track walkers, or the sums paid for postage, or printing, or stationery, or what not. But to whom was it all paid? And where is it all now?

Your property, gentle reader, and mine, certainly depreciates in value, but we don't hand out any money to any person or persons to insure us against this unavoidable wear and tear.

What About Millions Paid for "Retirements."

The operating expenses were further augmented some millions more for "retirements" which is explained by no other word or words; just retirements of locomotives, cars, etc. This means, of course, just so much expenditures for "junked" property. But when a locomotive, for instance, that originally cost \$15,000 or \$20,000 is worn out and reduced to scrap iron, is it the practice to pay someone the original price of the machine. We don't know. Who does?

Let us turn now to the "Condensed Balance Sheet," as reported for the calendar year 1919, the latest report accessible to the public. Here we find the total assets of all the roads in the United States is reported to be just \$27,506,679,104. And the liabilities to offset these assets may be stated briefly thus:

Capital invested (stocks and bonds otherwise described as "long term debts"), \$20,008,339,395.

All other liabilities, \$7,498,339,709.

Total liabilities, \$27,506,679,104.

Included in these liabilities other than the capital invested (the stock and long term debts), which is, of course, so much assets to the individual stock and bondholders, is something in excess of four billions and 290 million dollars reported as "corporate surplus," and "unadjusted credits" which being interpreted, means, of course, just so much more undivided profit. And here we have another fund held over as so much profit not yet distributed or disposed of to the stockholders; a sum fully adequate to build and equip four first-class railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and four other lines reaching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

"Unadjusted Credits" Look Different When Analyzed.

The "unadjusted credits" consist for the most part of "accrued depreciation." And here we have a partial answer, at least a hint, how correct and how incorrect, we don't know, of the sums apparently paid out for "depreciation" already referred to. And still over and above the amount held as "corporate surplus and unadjusted credits" plus the capital invested, the stock and the "long term debts," there remains more than three billion dollars as liabilities. And to whom does this vast sum belong if not to the stockholders? Does any intelligent individual really believe that the railroad corporations of the United States are owing to any person or persons, other than the stockholders, such a tremendous sum as three billion dollars? A "fact finding commission" would have no difficulty in finding all the facts with reference to these liabilities said to aggregate more than \$27,000,000,000.

The subject is not exhausted by these neces-

sarily brief comments but time and space is limited if the subject isn't. More light on the same subject later on. The false witnesses are not all editorial writers. Not by any means.

COURT WILL NOT MUZZLE PRESS.

Free expression of opinion must not be abridged, whether it be through a powerful newspaper or the small pamphlet of a trade union.

The above summarizes a remarkable decision by Judge Luce of the Superior Court of San Diego, who has refused to enjoin organized motion picture operators from urging a boycott on an anti-union picture house.

The theater manager objected to the unionists' claim that people risk their lives in this theater because of incompetent operators. The court said:

"The court would have difficulty in finding from the evidence introduced that there was no risk in the employment of non-union operators employed by the plaintiffs or that the danger of fire was entirely unfounded or that films were not explosive."

In other alleged exaggerations, the court held that if this were true the law and not injunction offers relief.

"It must be clearly remembered," said the court, "that any rule laid down in this case must have equal application to the publication of circulars and newspapers, whether they be large or small, and whether they be the organs of organized labor or the organs of organized wealth."

The court refused to use the injunction power to stop free expression of opinion, and insisted that if the plaintiffs are wronged they have other remedies that the law provides.

The court quoted from the Montana State Supreme Court, in the case of Lindsay & Co. versus the Montana State Federation of Labor:

"To declare that a court may say that an individual may not publish a particular item is to say that the court may determine in advance just what the citizen may or may not speak or write upon a given subject—is, in fact, to say that such court is a censor of speech as well as of the press."

In the Montana case the company insisted that defendants were insolvent, and the court should enjoin them. The court replied: "Even granting this to be so, still the Constitution does not discriminate among men according to the amount of their possessions."

After reviewing other solemn warnings on the danger of court control of opinion or the press, Judge Luce said:

"It no doubt has been the desire of many business men and citizens of the community at times to restrain newspaper publications, statements and propaganda that injure them either by violating their personal privileges or damaging their business, but the dangers, as pointed out in the above cases, in constituting the court the censor of the press, are far too great to permit the use of the injunction in cases such as the one at bar."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

THE WAY OF PROGRESS.

By Geo. P. M. Bowns.

Rough and dark has been the road that organized labor has been traveling for the past three years. The overhanging clouds were heavy, penetrated only by the ray of hope produced by victory here and there. But the clouds are dispersing and the sunlight is again shining. The far-reaching victory of the United Mine Workers, the repudiation of the Railroad Labor Board, the partial success of the Textile Workers, together with the many undisputed successes of the American Federation of Labor Committee on "Direct Political Action" are but a few of the forces that have aided in clarifying the atmosphere, nationally. While the sturdy fight of the building trades in all its crafts; the gratifying result of the first effort in the criminal prosecution of the so-called American plan propagandists in the building material trade; the abortive attempt of the Industrial Association to foist their Impartial Wage Board on the laboring men of this city, are some of the forces that have tended to clear the skies locally.

But a short time back, the Chambers of Commerce and their cohorts were openly decrying the so-called serfdom of unionism, and, calling for the "open shop," open to the unorganized. Every civic organization throughout the country was crying against organized labor. And yet many, like the New Jersey C. of C., have spoken officially against the futility of continuing such methods.

Organized labor has done much in the cloud dispersing, but it is indeed time for the employed to further meet this situation—to unfurl our flag and foil, for all time, the efforts of these captains of industry to destroy us—if you are one of the wage workers, it is your duty to yourselves and posterity, to enlist in this warfare against a propaganda or effort, which means, only, the placing of the American workman on the lowest level of our foreign brethren.

At no time in our history has attention been so loudly called to an undisputed economic principle, that a nation's prosperity is measured by the prosperity of the majority, and no one has the temerity to deny that the majority are the wage earners and their dependents. Any effort on the part of the minority to defeat the aims of those whom Scripture says "are worthy of their hire" is sounding its own death knell as well as inflicting a vital injury on the nation's prosperity and lowering the ideal of American civilization.

Economists are agreed that no benefit can result to a nation in the reduction of the purchasing power, i. e., the wages of its people, and those, who take into consideration humanitarian principles, go farther and maintain that equally as injurious is the lowering of the standards of living or the conditions of labor. "Any attempt to reduce wages or to add to the burdens of the wage earner, tends to disrupt conditions generally and to benefit no one." It was well said by Mr. Wharton, of the Railway Labor Board, "to strike at the standards of living of the merican laborer is to strike at the very base of all his superiority, to kill his intelligence, his contentment, enthusiasm and interest at the very root. It is the extreme of economy; it is the utmost of bad management—to say nothing of the social and ethical questions involved."

It behooves the employed then to study well, how best, this fundamental economic error can be corrected and forever relegated to the scrap heap with the rest of the false economics.

Capital and manufacturers have their organizations for mutual help and protection—so, part of the wage earners have theirs, banded together for collective bargaining, an equalization of wages, fair conditions, mutual help and protection. Organized, as the only means he has to uphold his rights. Organized, not to take away from the employer his right to make money,

but to demand that out of these profits he shall pay a wage that will allow, not only existence, but a few of the comforts of life in return for the untiring energy the laborer expends for that employer.

Organized labor is the only force that capital fears, and a cursory glance over current industrial history will satisfy the most incredulous. The Government could not bring the oil magnates into a conference even after these men had affixed their signatures to a document in which they agreed to the very thing the United States Government and the Oil Workers asked of them.

The Mine Operators were none the less recalcitrant when the President of this great Nation requested them to meet, and the railway executives not only declined to heed this same Executive, but with a hundred and odd violations standing against them in the Railway Labor Board, all proven and acknowledged by them, they refused to obey the orders of the very board whose decisions, by propaganda and misrepresentation, in and out of the public press, when they concerned the wage earner, they demanded should be accepted by law, and any failure was almost equivalent to treason.

Again, organized labor is the force that capital fears and against it capital is waging the greatest warfare in the history of labor. It is not necessary to prove that it is the duty of every wage earner to investigate the claims of organized labor for their support. It stands for freedom, it represents the antidote to tyranny and oppression, it shouts in no uncertain tone we are one, united. It seeks to maintain the high standards of life, set by the American workman. The wage earner, in organized labor should make greater effort to attain these ideals, and the great number of those outside organized labor should awake to the dangers that hover about them, and ally themselves with the organized forces. Self-protection demands this. It makes no difference as to what your preconceived ideas of organized labor may be, the fact cannot be denied that, every time labor made an advance in wages, hours, or conditions, all reaped the benefit—your wages, your conditions, your hours were regulated in accord with them, insofar as the employer thought it advisable so as to keep you all, to yourself, and all this without your contributing time, money, or energy to the result.

Who obtains increased wages for you?—The Unions.

Who shortens your hours of labor?—The Unions.

Who protects you from vicious employers?—The Unions.

Who reduces hours and demands equal pay for women?—The Unions.

Who takes children out of the workshop?—The Unions.

Who started the long list of social advances?—The Unions.

Who forced the establishment of factory and meat inspection?—The Unions.

Who forces employers to protect the lives of their employees?—The Unions.

Who backs every piece of remedial legislation?—The Unions.

Who fights for sanitary workshops?—The Unions.

The unions do things—inch by inch—step by step they advance, beating down opposition, compelling judges, divines, economists, educators to revise their opinions of our movement. Therefore you owe it to yourselves to enlist in this army of workers, for the common good of humanity.

A well-known prelate well said: "The laborer who has not the strength of an organization back of him is a veritable slave. A decent living wage ought to be the first cost written in the ledger against any business. The slave-holder



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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

did as much for his slaves. We, who detest slavery, ought to do at least that much for our fellow-men.

Individually, we of organized labor know that we are impotent, but collectively, realize that we have a power that compels at least respectful attention. Nowhere is it more true that "In union there is strength" than in the field of industry. The inordinate greed of the captains of industry, their exalted sense of the power of money, their utter disregard of the human side of the worker, all tend to make them measure even human life by the scale of dividends. It is not idle to say, then, that the man or woman who works for wages must needs ally themselves with their fellow-men for the successful defense of their rights and the acquiring of those conditions demanded by the changing circumstances. The militant organizations are the local unions who function under the direction of their internationals and the American Federation of Labor.

ORPHEUM.

George McKay and Oattie Ardine are two of the best known comedians on the vaudeville stage. They have a collection of spontaneous fun which is entitled "The Night Watchman." Besides their laugh-making proclivities they both are excellent singers and dancers. Mr. McKay has produced the afterpiece which it is sure will prove a scream on this show.

Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, the famous farce play produced by A. H. Woods, has been rewritten and boiled down with all of the screamingly funny situations intact and following each other in fast succession. The cast is an excellent one, consisting of seven chosen players headed by Miss Helen Goodhue.

Everyone who goes to vaudeville knows that James P. Conlin and Myrtle Glass are synonymous with good entertainment. Each season they have a new vehicle and this year it is a miniature musical comedy entitled "The Four Seasons and the Four Reasons."

Many a day has passed since a pair of sterling comedians with the laugh-getting qualities of Dooley and Sales have appeared on the Orpheum.

Neal Abel, with his great personality, his dandy fine stories about "culled pussons" and his mobility of countenance brings an exceptional single turn.

Count Perronne and Trix Oliver are a baritone and soprano of exceptional voices and present a program of well produced numbers.

The Juggling Nelsons have the most highly trained, carefully educated and thoroughly submissive set of hoops in the world. Their work is astonishing.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

Employment figures issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate an upward trend in employment, but not a sufficient increase to justify the labor-shortage claims of free immigration advocates.

The bureau's figures are based on reports from 3064 representative establishments in 43 manufacturing industries, covering 1,525,785 employees.

The largest employment is in car building and repairing. The October increase is 13.7 per cent over September. Foundry and machine shops, glass, woolen manufacturing, chemicals and iron and steel show increases ranging from 4.8 per cent to 5.9 per cent. This means an additional 46 workers to 59 workers in October for every 1000 workers employed.

The largest decrease is in fertilizers, a seasonal industry, with 6.8 per cent. Automobile report a decrease of 5.9 per cent.

Because of a strike that involves many plants the pottery industry reports an abnormal decrease of 30.9 per cent.

DISCUSS WAGES.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, considers an unskilled worker an apprentice who should be paid low wages to stimulate him to quickly learn his trade. The educator would pay the common laborer enough to support himself and family, but his wages, says Dr. Garfield, "will always and inevitably be determined by the law of supply and demand."

These points were included in a letter from Dr. Garfield to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who asked the former if he was quoted correctly in the public press on the need for paying low wages.

In answer to Dr. Garfield's statement, the trade unionist said:

"Let me remind you that so-called common labor—the mucker in the mine, the tamper on the railroad track, the digger of ditches to lay a life-saving sewer, etc., etc., are absolutely necessary to society and this common labor should not be considered a market commodity or be pitted one against the other in a struggle for opportunity to labor and to live.

"In referring to your plan to pay low wages to the unskilled worker or apprentice, let me remind you that the old apprentice system as commonly understood, has been destroyed by specialization in industry. Much loose talk is indulged in by anti-unionists who allege that trade unions oppose the apprentice system. The question is beyond the trade unions and is even beyond employers. Industry is specialized. Groups of men make but one motion in the production of an article. Men are spurred to turn out record production.

"The worker who formerly took pride in quality output is now replaced by the worker who is driven to quantity output. Under this system as apprentices in the steel, harvesting machinery, automobile and other industries, there is no possibility of men learning a trade. The most prominent exceptions to this rule are the railroad shops and government navy yards and arsenals, which arrange to teach trades to boys. I am speaking, however, from the standpoint of our national life and not of individual instances.

"From my experience and my observations in industry, I believe it is perfectly hopeless to expect to re-establish the old apprenticeship system in an age that is committed not to quality of production, but to speed and mass production."

ELECTRICAL COURSES.

Study of both direct and alternating current electricity is to be conducted by the Extension Division of the University of California in classes that meet Tuesday, December 5th, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street. The instructor is A. L. Jordan, head of the science department of Polytechnic High.

The class in direct current meets at 8:20 p. m., and the alternating current class meets at 7:15 p. m., on Tuesday and Friday evenings. These classes are part of a series of courses in which the whole theory and practical application of elementary electricity is studied.

The classes have not alone attracted electrical workers but salesmen in companies dealing in electrical supplies, and men connected with the electrical industry in general.

Registrations for these Extension courses may be made at the San Francisco office of the Extension Division, 140 Kearny street.

WHAT WAS LAST WINTER?

In a speech before business men, George Norris, Governor of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, declared that panics will return if the federal reserve system is weakened.

He admitted that the reserve banks were responsible for a "small part" of the war inflation.

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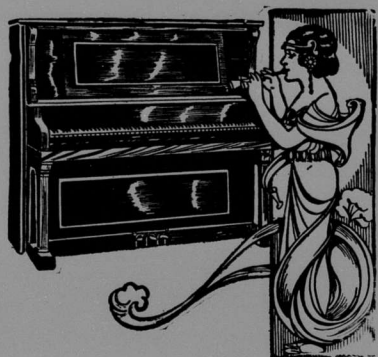
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PLUTOCRACY TO PASS SUBSIDY.

The ship subsidy bill is one of the biggest gold bricks the American people were ever called upon to buy.

The subsidy campaign has been based on everything but education. The supporters of this measure have made no attempt to discuss it. Instead they howl for a merchant marine and infer that every one who opposes looting the treasury by ship owners is against a merchant marine.

This bombast and bluster is intended to sweep the people off their feet. It is a hysteria campaign, with every 100 per cent American on the band wagon. It was the same system used when the Cummins-Esch bill was jammed through Congress.

The leader in this campaign is Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board. He is "selling" subsidy by the same whoop-la methods he would conduct a "selling" campaign for chewing gum, tar roofing or mineral water.

The record of the joint congressional committee that held hearings on the bill shows that Mr. Lasker testified:

"I had no idea you gentlemen would ask me to give the testimony. All of it has been given me, but my mind cannot hold it all. You will save a lot of time if you will let us start putting on experts.

"I have really only been a regular advertising expert until I came down here to handle this shipping.

"I was the only man who would take this job. The president couldn't get anyone else, and as Eva Tanguay sings in her song, 'Gee, it is great to be crazy.'"

In opposing the bill the minority of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries states that Chairman Lasker is giving wide publicity to his prepared statement at the hearings, which he read, "but it is significant that he is omitting the cross-examination of himself upon such statement."

The minority report also refers to letters by a representative of shipping interests who advised subsidy advocates to send in written statements to the committee, rather than appear in person. "as this method will also prevent cross-examination of witnesses."

This statement by the committee shows the policy of subsidy advocates—Dodge facts! Indulge in generalities! Howl for a merchant marine to scare opposition!

Of the 28 witnesses who appeared before the committee in favor of the bill, nine represented the shipping board, nine represented private shipping interests, and all others, with possibly two or three exceptions, did so at the instance of the shipping board or shipping interests, says the minority committee.

"Subsidy opponents made such a strong case against the bill that the majority report of the House committee, while favoring the bill, makes this acknowledgment:

"A permanent and healthy merchant marine

can never be established merely by paying subsidies."

The public is not aware of this statement by the majority members of the House committee. The press, which resents being referred to as "subsidized," makes no mention of this statement that strikes at the foundation of the subsidy principle. Instead newspapers are screeching that a healthy merchant marine is not possible without a subsidy.

Another important fact concealed from the public is that excepting France none of the European maritime nations subsidize their merchant ships. England has not used the subsidy for 300 years. That country only pays for carrying mail as does the United States. Japan is the second maritime country that subsidizes its ships.

This information was published by the shipping board in a pamphlet that was withdrawn when these facts were discovered. What was intended to aid the subsidy proved a boomerang.

Not a single candidate dared advocate ship subsidy at the recent election.

No mention was made of ship subsidy in the platform of either of the political parties at the last national election. The dominant party's declaration at that time for a merchant marine is now used to justify the subsidy bill.

This is the sort of logic that would defend highway robbery on the ground that a man must earn a living.

The subsidy is a vicious proposal. No bill was ever presented to Congress that was backed by such incorrect statements, such hysteria and exaggeration, such appeals for unstable patriotism, such possibilities for loot and such power to a minor department of government—the shipping board.

The bill should be—and will be—defeated.

Its one hope is in a Congress that has been repudiated by the people.

BARBERS HONOR NOLAN.

Whereas, The toilers of this city and state mourn the loss of Brother John I. Nolan, he having been the representative in Congress from the Fifth District of California; and

Whereas, By his honesty, sincerity and active endeavors, he has rendered the cause of labor and the people of this state and nation invaluable service; and

Whereas, We will miss his counsel, advice and discretion when dealing with policies of organized labor and measures for uplifting humanity; he endeared himself to all by his kindly spirit, honesty and upright manliness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local 148 of San Francisco, mourn the loss of Brother Nolan, that our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to his bereaved widow and child, that the charter be draped for sixty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. John I. Nolan, also to the Labor Clarion and our International Journal.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922.

A man was arrested in San Francisco last Sunday for intoxication and he said it was not such a great disgrace to be arrested once in one hundred and fifteen years. That he was born in 1807. The newspaper story did not say whether it was the bootleg talking or whether the man might really be 115 years of age. We are inclined to believe the former.

Now that the holidays are approaching and a greater amount of union-earned money will be spent than usual it is well to pay a little more attention than usual to the union label. Christmas purchases should all bear the union label. The idea of brotherhood is suggested by Christmas and every member of a union ought to strive to make the labor movement a real brotherhood of the workers by helping one another through the instrumentality of the union label. Bear this in mind and be consistent.

Things seem to be getting a little better in Russia. That is to say that as fast as the hard and fast rules of sovietism are abandoned better conditions arrive. The improvement, however, should furnish no cause for enthusiasm on the part of the Bolsheviks in Russia or elsewhere because the improvements are due, not to Bolshevik practices, but to their absence. Lenine and Trotsky are still hanging on, but their dreamy theories are being scattered to the four corners of the earth as impracticable.

"As a result of my personal experiences and investigations, I have become convinced that, during recent years, it has been a policy on the part of certain groups of employers to plant their provocatory agents in the form of detectives among the I. W. W., at least in some localities, and to use this weapon as an instrument in their campaign to smash labor unions and establish the open shop," said Basil M. Manly, and he is undoubtedly correct in the position he takes. At the present time there are detectives in many of the unions on the Pacific Coast, and always they take the part of radicals and urge all sorts of crazy ideas and theories in their efforts to show cause for their being and convince foolish employers that they are earning their pay. Look out for them.

Defeat Ship Subsidy

News stories from Washington indicate that all the power of the administration as well as the financial interests of the country will be thrown into the effort to pass the ship subsidy bill without delay.

The President's pathetic plea for labor support for the ship subsidy was based upon the statement of one operator that it cost more to operate an American ship because American wages were so high and therefore the operators should be compensated. The President completely ignored the facts presented repeatedly by Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, that wages and subsistence of American seamen are below those provided by English and Norwegian ships and that American shipowners have led in cutting wages of seamen.

President Harding, addressing Congress for the ship subsidy bill, challenged the opposition and the "insinuation of favored interests."

So, he challenged almost the whole nation—he challenged all except the favored interests!

America doesn't want the ship subsidy.

Labor has a double reason for opposing the Lasker subsidy bill.

The Lasker subsidy bill, pleaded for by the President, strikes at the LaFollette seamen's act and aims to pour wealth into the coffers of "favored interests."

Under the Lasker subsidy bill the seamen would be driven back from the position gained in the LaFollette law after decades of struggle.

Under the Lasker bill small, tightly-owned shipping combines would grip the shipping business of the country.

Under the Lasker bill these "favored interests" would reap such golden harvests as have been dreamed of but seldom realized by even the most outrageously bold profiteers.

The Lasker bill is an abomination in every sense.

Labor opposes it in detail and in principle.

Labor opposes this degrading, looting hokus pocus.

And here is another and dominating reason for killing this infamous bill:
Once enacted it cannot be repealed!

If the thing is done it must stand for TWENTY YEARS, and no succeeding administration could undo the thing!

The reason for this is that the bill provides for TWENTY YEAR CONTRACTS!

Think that over!

Even if subsidy were right in principle this bill would be wrong, because in every specification and provision it FAVORS THE POWERFUL and points the way to ruin for the weak.

Speed, bulk and capital—these are rewarded in proportion as the figures mount higher. Inevitably the shipping business would gravitate into one control on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific.

Such an outrage has seldom been laid before a Congress. Such an infamy has seldom been attempted.

The election just held has shown the sentiment of the people. The Congress now in session is not the Congress just elected. It is a lame duck Congress.

Will this lame duck Congress, ruled by repudiated politicians, fly in the face of the people's command and give the shipping barons this everlasting loot?

The big interests seem able to get very nearly everything they want from the present Congress, but the ship subsidy bill must not pass because if it is put over now it will be a drain on the people for many years to come—a drain from which they cannot escape.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In the industrial world your rights are governed very largely by your ability to compel respect for them. That is why organization is necessary. The individual is powerless to enforce his rights except where the other fellow is fair and reasonable, and even the employer cannot be master of his conduct unless his competitors agree, so that organization all around is essential. The unorganized are always handicapped these days whether they be workers or captains of industry. We are living in an age of intensive organization, and those who attempt to go it alone are sure to fall behind in the march of progress.

"The thing I find that hangs over all Presidents and other public men here in Washington to terrify them is the fear of bad times. These people undoubtedly have the power to bring on panics whenever they want to and to depress business, and they will exercise that power as against any administration that does not play their game. The 'Money Power,' as we used to call it, allows the President and Congress a certain scope—a field within which it may move. But if it goes outside that field and follows policies or demands measures which interfere with the game as played by the high financiers, they do not hesitate to use their big stick, which is the threat of business depression."—From the Letters of Franklin K. Lane.

One reason why women workers have not been organized is the fact that so many of them enter commercial and industrial life with the idea in their heads that they are not long to remain as wage workers, but are within a short time to be married and preside over a home. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs, because whether they realize their ambitions or not it would be to the advantage of the sex generally if they would affiliate themselves in unions, whether for a short or long period. By failing to do so on the ground that their wage-working days are to be few they shape conditions for those that are to follow, and as a consequence wages and working conditions for women are kept at bottom rates. It is not an individual proposition and it is positively the duty of all women to look upon the situation from the social standpoint. If they will but take this view of the question they will soon realize the error of their way and become affiliated with the organization in the particular field in which they are engaged.

"Perfection of plans for the establishment by the International Chamber of Commerce, independently of all agencies established by the governments of the world, of a Court of Arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of commercial disputes is another indication that the world is looking more and more toward methods of conciliation rather than of force for the establishment of harmony of action in its various parts," says the Christian Science Monitor. Yet this same publication advocates the passage of laws for the prevention of strikes in the industrial world. If the world is looking to conciliation instead of force to settle commercial disputes why should force be urged in the case of industrial controversies? It is a fact that voluntary arbitration is a much better manner of settling industrial disputes than compulsory arbitration, and the American labor movement is committed to voluntary arbitration and absolutely opposed to compulsion. This is a sound, sensible position and the workers propose to maintain it.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Maud tells everything she knows."
"Yes, it wouldn't be so bad if she would stop there."—Judge.

Uncle John took little Florrie to the doll department in one of the big shops and said: "Now, Florrie, which shall it be—a boy or girl?" "Twins," promptly replied Florrie.—Brisbane Mail.

"Waiter, I came in yesterday for a steak."
"Yes, sir. Will you have the same today?"
"Why, I might as well if no one else is using it."—Jack Canuck.

Little Harry—I wish I were you, uncle.
Uncle (who has been invited to dinner)—Why do you wish that, sonny?

Little Harry—Because they don't punish you when you eat with your knife.—Brisbane Mail.

"Friend," said Cactus Joe to the stranger in Crimson Gulch, "you have held four of a kind three times, a royal flush twice and several ace fulls."

"Lucky, I call it."
"You're luckier than you think. The boys here is willin' to let you go your way intact provided you start immediate. There won't be any gun-play unless you linger. The big luck fur you is the fact that you happened to pick 'Safety-first' week for your performance at this here card-table."—Washington Evening Star.

Diner—Waiter, do you mean to say this is the fish I ordered?

Waiter—Yes, sir.
"Well, it looks like the same fish that the gentleman at the next table refused to eat three minutes ago."

"Yes, sir; we always try it three times before we give it up."—London Answers.

Bonar Law proceeded to illustrate his point by telling the story of the Highlander who was lying ill in the last stages of exhaustion in a hospital, and asked that some one play for him on the bagpipes. The nurse had a warm heart and brought a piper into the room to play his entrancing music. The Highland soldier recovered. But other patients in the hospital all died.—From a cable dispatch in the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Private Banks had been the most bashful and retiring little man in the army. When women visited the camp he had always fled for shelter and stayed there until after they had left. So it came as a surprise when one of his former companions came across him in civilian garb and was introduced to a large, husky girl as Mrs. Banks.

When he was able to get Banks aside, he asked him how he had met his wife.

"Well," returned the little man, meekly, "it was this way. I never did exactly meet her. She just kinder overtook me."—The American Legion Weekly.

When the general inspected an artillery outfit of colored negro soldiers in France he was struck by the snappy neatness and soldierly bearing of one particular member of a gun team.

"What are your duties, soldier?" queried the commander-in-chief.

"I'se de doah tender to de Swasohng Kans," the lad replied.

"And what is that?" the general asked him.

"Why, I jus' opens de little doah in back o' de gun, and Rastus here throws a shell in and de corporal pulls de lanyard."

"Then what do you do?"

"We jus' drops back and say: 'Kaiser count yo' soldiers.'"—Disabled Veteran Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

Campaign headquarters of the Community Chest of San Francisco have been established in the ground floor of the building at 660 Mission street, one block south of the Palace Hotel. Here, during the past week, activity has reigned in the perfecting of plans for the campaign which will raise a city wide fund for the support of approximately 100 welfare and relief agencies in San Francisco.

Colonel Charles A. Simmons, campaign manager, states that many prominent citizens have volunteered their services to aid in the coming collection of funds and he states further that a strong team organization is being built up to carry out the Community Chest program.

It is announced that the campaign will be under the general direction of the Campaign Executive Committee which includes the following members: A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman; Milton H. Esberg, vice-chairman; Mrs. S. G. Chapman, W. W. Crocker, Mrs. E. S. Heller, Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, John P. McLaughlin, John A. O'Connell, Edward F. O'Day, Paul Rieger, Alfred E. Sbarboro, M. C. Sloss, Stuart F. Smith and Jesse Steinhart.

Members of the Speakers' Bureau report considerable progress in their plan of presenting the Community Chest cause to members of the churches, clubs, and business organizations here. Fred Mantor addressed a meeting of the Parent Teachers and Mothers' Congress in the Board of Public Works office at the City Hall last Tuesday where considerable interest was manifested in his remarks.

On next Tuesday at four o'clock, a Business Men's rally will be held on the floor of the Merchants Exchange where the Community Chest will be the topic of several speakers. A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman of the Community Chest, will preside at this meeting.

TRIBUTE TO NOLAN.

The San Francisco Building Trades Council, at its last meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Congressman John I. Nolan has been called to the Great Beyond; and

"Whereas, In his passing away the San Francisco Building Trades Council, its affiliated unions and the members thereof, have sustained the loss of one who, because of his love for humanity, devoted his life to the cause of the workers; and

"Whereas, In the life of this truly exemplary character there has been left to us an enduring monument of faith, constancy, fortitude and justice; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Building Trades Council, that we deeply mourn the passing of Congressman John I. Nolan; and be it further

"Resolved, That our tenderest expression of sympathy be extended to his bereaved widow and family in this, their darkest hour; and be it further

"Resolved, That we adjourn this meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council in honor and respect to his memory and that copies of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and copies forwarded to the widow of the deceased."

ANOTHER OIL MELON.

Standard Oil of Ohio has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. This is the second 100 per cent stock dividend paid by this company since the Supreme Court dissolved the Standard Oil Trust ten years ago. In 1916 the common stock was \$3,500,000. Now it is \$14,000,000.

WILL NOT JOIN ANTI-WAR EFFORT.

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council has announced its decision not to participate in the International Anti-War Conference to be held at The Hague on December 10.

The Council had the question under consideration in response to invitations to participate and in connection with representations made to the American Federation of Labor in behalf of European labor and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The American Federation of Labor specifies the reasons for its refusal to participate. It is set forth that the forthcoming international conference is bound in advance to a restricted course of action and that these advance restrictions involve the acceptance of policies which the American Federation of Labor opposes.

It is set forth that The Hague conference is bound in advance to the support of an international strike in the event of any war regardless of whether such a war might be purely defensive.

It is set forth also that the conference is bound in advance to a declaration in favor of nationalization of wealth in the form of raw materials and even manufactured products. It is set forth that the resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth.

Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor objects to the agenda which makes the introduction of any new and original proposals impossible.

In declining, the American Federation of Labor reiterates its devotion to the cause of peace and announces its intention of continuing as opportunity offers to do all that lies within its power to promote in a constructive manner the cause of international peace. The invitation was declined through a letter addressed to the president and secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam. This letter follows in full:

Mr. J. H. Thomas, President; Mr. Edo Fimmen, Secretary; Mr. J. Oudegeest, Secretary, International Federation of Trade Unions, 61 Vondelstraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On October 12, in reply to your cablegram and to a cablegram from C. W. Bowerman, you were advised that no definite decision had been reached as to whether the American Federation of Labor could be represented in the international anti-war conference, to be held at The Hague, on December 10, 1922.

After some consideration of the matter, it seemed possible that the American Federation of Labor might participate in that conference. Whatever inclination there may have been to participate in the congress to be held at The Hague was dispelled, however, upon receipt of an official letter of invitation, dated at Amsterdam, October 9, and signed by J. Oudegeest.

Attached to this official letter of invitation was the resolution of the Rome congress, which is to be the official basis of discussion at the congress to be held at The Hague. The terms and specifications laid down in the official letter of invitation and the provisions contained in the resolution of the Rome congress make it impossible for the American Federation of Labor to participate at The Hague.

Participation in the congress, to be held at The Hague, requires the American Federation of Labor to declare its adhesion to the platform of the International Federation of Trade Unions as that platform now stands.

The resolution adopted by the Rome congress, and which is to be the basis of discussion at The Hague, proposes a general international strike of the workers of all countries in the event of any

war, even a defensive war against aggression. Should the American Federation of Labor participate at The Hague, it would bind itself in advance to this declaration. This it cannot do.

The resolution of the Rome congress provides for the renunciation of national entities, and if the American Federation of Labor were to participate in the congress at The Hague, it would be compelled to join in this renunciation even to renunciation of the national entity of the Republic of the United States. The platform of the International Federation of Trade Unions provides for the nationalization, or internationalization, of wealth of raw materials, and even in manufactured products. The American Federation of Labor cannot agree to any proposal of that character.

The agenda for The Hague congress makes the resolution adopted at Rome, on the subject of disarmament and war, the only basis of discussion. The American Federation of Labor would not be willing to participate in such a congress as that to be held at The Hague under any such restrictions.

The agenda for the Hague congress bars from consideration or from introduction, any original proposal for any national trade union center. Proposals which the American Federation of Labor might desire to introduce could not, under the terms of your invitation and under the terms of the agenda, be introduced.

For these reasons the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor respectfully declines the invitation to send delegates to participate in the congress to be held at The Hague on December 10.

The American Federation of Labor is devoted to the cause of peace. It has attempted from the earliest days of its existence to promote that cause. The American Federation of Labor, however, believes in peace with freedom and is not willing to lay down any condition which will make impossible the resistance of the aggressions of tyranny, autocracy, and of any other force which may seek to undermine and destroy freedom. We are of the opinion that the cause of freedom and of democratic progress will not be advanced by a congress held under such restrictions as those which have been laid upon the

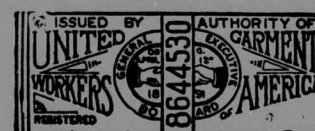
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Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent
per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.



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congress to be held at The Hague. The American Federation of Labor will continue, as opportunity offers, to do all that lies within its power to promote in a constructive manner the cause of international peace and the safety of the instructions of free peoples. We are of the opinion that an international congress devoted to the subject of international peace might be helpful if it were not committed in advance to proposals which are not only lacking in constructive character, but which may easily be of themselves a most serious menace to the cause of freedom.

While we appreciate the invitation to participate in the congress at The Hague, we have found it impossible to do other than give frank expression to our entire lack of sympathy with the project as outlined in your invitation, in the agenda, and in the resolution of the congress at Rome, which is to be the basis of action at The Hague.

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, First Vice-President; Jos. F. Valentine, Second Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Third Vice-President; Wm. Green, Fourth Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Fifth Vice-President; T. A. Rickert, Sixth Vice-President; J. Fischer, Seventh Vice-President; Matthew Woll, Eighth Vice-President; Frank Morrison, Secretary; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer.
P. S.—We are sending an identical letter to C. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress.

ACTION DEMANDED BY MINERS.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., almost weeps in sympathy for coal miners of Somerset County, Pa., but refuses to permit them to do the one thing that would improve their conditions, declares the United Mine Workers' Journal in a scathing comment on Rockefeller's recent expression of sympathy for Pennsylvania miners on strike at his mines.

The editorial is headed "Rockefeller Hypocrisy" and is a straight-from-the-shoulder notice that the coal miners will not accept sympathy as a substitute for remedial action.

"The one great institution in this country that would and could improve conditions of these people is barred by Rockefeller," says the labor paper.

"He refuses to deal with the United Mine Workers of America. He hates labor unions with a bitterness that is well known. That's the reason why his coal company and his other interests refuse to have anything to do with the miners' union.

"The miners in Somerset County, about whom Rockefeller appears to be so deeply concerned, would join the union if they were not absolutely prohibited from doing so. They want the union to come to them.

"But Rockefeller, while deploring the conditions of these miners, offers them nothing. His notorious 'Rockefeller industrial plan,' with which he has experimented for several years in Colorado, has proven a failure. Under that plan the employee is as tightly tied to the employer as he would be in a place like Alabama. Miners in the Rockefeller camps of Colorado have nothing to say about wages or working conditions. They take what they get from the company or they get out. The 'Rockefeller industrial plan' gives the employer final decision in all matters affecting his relations with his employee.

"And that is what Rockefeller offers as a substitute for the trade union.

"If Rockefeller is really interested in the welfare of miners in Somerset County and elsewhere he will accord them the right of voluntary organization."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 24, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the striking shopmen; Musicians, Waiters, Watchmen and Teamsters. Telegrams from the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor, expressing sympathy relative to the death of John I. Nolan, and ordering floral pieces. From California Chiropractic Campaign Committee, thanking Council for its support of Amendment No. 16. From Waiters' Union No. 30, inclosing copy of resolution of sorrow over the death of Brother John I. Nolan. Report of Auditing Committee for October.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the California Cafe's controversy with the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and the Bakery Sales People, your committee arranged for a conference and the matter was held in abeyance awaiting the result of the said conference. In the matter of the complaint of the Grocery Clerks' Union against the store operated by Mr. Kaiser, it was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. The death of Congressman John I. Nolan, having occurred between the last meeting of the Council and the meeting of your executive committee, your committee adopted and released resolutions in the name of the Council and its affiliated unions, expressing our sorrow and condolence to the bereaved family. Moved that delegates rise and stand in silence in memory of our late Brother and Delegate John I. Nolan; carried. Report of Committee concurred in.

Resolutions In Memoriam John I. Nolan, read as follows:

Whereas, The people of this city, the State and the Nation, on this day mourn the great and immeasurable loss of Congressman Hon. John I. Nolan, San Francisco's foremost citizen and well-beloved Representative at Washington; and

Whereas, By his well-directed energy, talent and devotion to the cause of human uplift and betterment he rose from the obscurity of common tasks to the heights of public office and trust, in which course he rendered his constituents invaluable aid and service, exemplifying in his work the innate worth and nobility of common humanity and the practicability of its ideals; and

Whereas, In the organized labor movement he served faithfully as a member and executive, earning for himself the unbounded love and confidence of his fellow-workers, as he never faltered in doing his duty, never abandoned the cause he deemed right, and never laid down in the face of obstacles and adversity, but always kept fighting on in the cause he loved and for which he lived; and

Whereas, Labor and the citizenship in general can raise no monument in his honor and memory greater than the many he has placed upon the statute books of this State and Nation, still we pay special tribute and gratitude to him for California Woman Suffrage, the Eight-Hour Law for Women, the Workmen's Compensation system, and for the many material increases in wages and improvements in working conditions in private and public employments, all of which bear witness of his practical and ideal statesmanship and constitute milestones in social and economic progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council and its Affiliated Unions, through their accredited officers and delegates, mourn the loss of Brother John I. Nolan; that deepest sympathy and condolence be tendered to his bereaved widow

and child; that, as a token of sorrow and appreciation of the value of labor's great leader and member, the charter be draped in black for the space of thirty days; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes; and that copies be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the press.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Reported the Piggly Wiggly still unfair. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Co. still unfair; donated \$10 to the Daily News Christmas Fund, \$10 to striking Shopmen, and \$5 for Label Section tickets. Waiters No. 30—Donated \$10 to Daily News, and will continue the \$100 per week to the Railroad Shopmen.

Label Section—Will hold a dance in the Labor Temple December 2d; requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the bill proposed by the District Council of Carpenters, providing for the manufacture of cement by the Department of Public Works of the State of California, your committee favors the general policy and recommends that the Council go on record indorsing said policy. In the matter of bill proposed by the Labor Publicity Committee, making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to advertise for or solicit help among the pupils of public and private schools, your committee reports progress. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported progress relative to visiting unaffiliated unions.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Delegate Scharrenberg reported on the progress of our efforts in cleaning up the Hetch-Hetchy job.

Receipts—\$832.50. **Expenses**—\$565.00.

Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of Delegate John I. Nolan at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

STRAIGHT JACKET WORKERS.

Standardized wages and standardized production in the coal industry are impracticable, declared coal owners and coal miners in replying to the President's fact-finding coal commission's request for information on these subjects.

"Human beings cannot be standardized," said the coal owners. "We are unconvinced of the wisdom or practicability of attempting to standardize the cost of living for individual workers or of standardizing the amount of work they are to perform, for each standardization would necessarily ignore individual abilities and requirements."

The commission's intimation that workers can be put in a straight jacket brought equally sharp dissent from the miners, who replied:

"It seems to us that it would be impossible to standardize the cost of living unless each individual mine worker were required to accept and adopt an identical level of living for himself and his family.

"Any attempt to adopt such a standard or to fix a minimum or minimum limit to what the individual might wish to adopt for himself as the level of living would out-soviet any system, either paternalistic or communistic, that we know of.

"There is no need of standardization as far as the actual miner is concerned, nor for its effect upon the cost of production, because the miner is paid by the ton for the coal he produces, and not by the day or hour.

"We do not believe it is possible to standardize the amount of work a man can or should perform in the production of coal. Conditions vary in every mine. Some miners experience difficulty with water and gas. Methods in use in one place would be impossible in others. Each mine is peculiar to itself as far as working conditions are concerned."

TRIBUTE TO NOLAN.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco paid its tribute to the late Congressman John I. Nolan by adopting a memorial resolution, which was ordered engrossed and forwarded to the widow, and by adjourning all business for the session in respect to his memory.

"In his passing away the San Francisco Building Trades Council, its affiliated unions and the members thereof have sustained the loss of one who, because of his love for humanity, devoted his life to the cause of the worker," said the resolution. "In the life of this truly exemplary character there has been left to us an enduring monument of faith, constancy, fortitude and justice."

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

A most interesting letter has been received from R. W. Waterson, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, who was recently admitted to the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, by one of his San Francisco correspondents. Mr. Waterson has promised this correspondent a series of letters, written in episodic form, the first of which follows:

"Slide 1—Three nights in a train from San Francisco, then I reach a stately depot in Colorado Springs on November 10th. Great summer weather, but the summer crowds have gone and the only semblance of a popular resort to be seen at the station is a number of advertisements of sanitariums in California, Michigan, New York, etc.

If you don't like it here, pack up and try another place—if you've got the mazuma. Well, it suits me; that's 'nuff!

I get two nickels for a dime from the ticket clerk, phone 2817, when a gentle feminine voice responds:

"Where are you? Which depot?"

Inquiry proves I am at the Santa Fe. Then comes a limousine—not a Ford—and I am ushered to our big mansion on Nob Hill.

"Hello, Barney!" It was Barney Greenberg, from New York, I greeted in the hallway. I knew him, I knew New York, and he knew it, but he did not know me.

I registered in the big hydropathic and was assigned a room with Barker of New York. Somehow, New York predominated. Soon came along Dan Keenan, Sam Bowl and Kenneth (Big 6), and Guy Hazeltine and Perryman of San Francisco.

Just in time for supper. B'gosh, it hits the spot after a long journey!

Elements become colder, but steam heat and hot water throughout the home put a crimp in the change. Oh, joy! Snow!

Slide 2—Six thousand feet up, the wind fairly cuts the plains and seems to rebound from Pikes Peak, six miles away.

In the morning Dr. Giese gives me the once over, and, say, if you know anything about the death of your great-grand dad and great-grandma, you have me skinned. Otherwise, the oral medical examination is personal.

Ever play cowboy pool? Say, Jake Schaefer wasn't in it with the lung brigade of the sanatorium. They're deadbeats at the game. What? Jimminy crickets, I should say yes! Did you ever see a union room without its card players?

And the library is a dandy. Shelves on four sides of a large hall, glass encased, contain fiction, art, science, philosophy, psychology, humor, etc., in great range. Every large town newspaper is in the rack, and how the San Francisco and Oakland election results amused me. I tell you, much dope was upset the country over!

And that library floor is set with chairs Sunday each week, and Fred Fink's orchestra plays the blues away, while Harold Lloyd, in the movies, tickles your funny bone, and the Pathe Weekly Pictorial shows things of importance from day to day.

Well, if we can't beat the chink at solitaire, we can on the laundry bill. Every Saturday that is gathered in and taken care of.

Slide 3—Then there's Ben Ferguson of Oakland, who keeps the shanty alive with his good humor. Had to look twice at the Post-Enquirer's chairman. Kid McCoy, the blind machinist from Springfield, Ill., three years ago, makes ladies' shopping bags while he sings and whistles the time away.

And the grub? It's fine and varied. Here's a sample menu:

Breakfast—Cereal, bacon and eggs, milk, tea,

coffee, bread. Dinner—Beef broth, fricasee of chicken, potatoes, squash, mince pie, coffee, tea, milk, bread. Supper—Creamed oysters on toast, cake, pudding, orange, milk, tea, coffee, bread. The menu is changed each day, and the service is above criticism. All the stockholders here seem happy.

And the sick guys—yes, I'm one of them—have a big corps of nurses and doctors to attend them. Doctors on the staff are: Dr. Giese, in charge; Dr. Magruder, eye specialist; Dr. Mullin, ear, nose and throat; Dr. Stevens, nerve specialist; Drs. Cryor and Chiltan. Dr. Ellis of Colorado Springs attends to X-rays, and if your anatomy needs cutting, well, Dr. McKinney is calculated to make a good job of it."

Fred Maimone of L'Italia Daily News Chapel has vacated St. Luke's Hospital, where he was confined two weeks following an operation for the removal of a stone from the kidney. Fred is able to mingle with his fellows again; and they are happy in the knowledge that he came through the ordeal in fine shape. The great success of the operation, according to the surgeon who performed the operation, was due to Mr. Maimone's fine physical condition. Mr. Maimone expects to resume his post of duty within a fortnight or so.

Friends of Mr. Merle C. Israelsky are congratulating him on his appointment as research assistant in the Museum of Paleontology at the University of California. Mr. Israelsky is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Israelsky. His father was a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, and was for many years prior to his death a linotypist on the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Israelsky continued his higher studies in the State University after graduating from Mission High School.

Monday afternoon at Recreation Park the Johnny Howe benefit baseball game was staged between the athletically-inclined members of the "Examiner" and "Chronicle" composing rooms. A large attendance was on hand to witness the performance and were well paid for the extra effort put forth in arising early. The grandstand was opened and soft seats were to be had; also a peanut man was in attendance and dispensed his wares to the crowd. The game itself was a rip-snorting, nip-and-tuck affair, with first one side and then the other on the long end of the score. At times the score was tied and each side strove for the advantage.

Many scintillating plays were pulled off. McDermot, "Chronicle," broke up the ole ball game in the tenth with a three-ply blow to left-center which Jack Domergue missed by a step. Harry Darr accepted everything that came his way and was responsible for four put-outs and two assists. Coffin, star spit-ball artist of the "Chronicle," twirled the entire route and was going strong at the finish. Johnson started in the box for the "Ex," but gave way to Reeves in the fifth with the score 4 to 1 in his favor. However, his "ole souper" wouldn't stand the strain. L. Nesbit, at first base, played a stellar game and far outshone his illustrious father, who was out of the game

with a split finger. Nesbit, the younger, atoned in a measure for his pater's past in that he pulled the "hidden ball" trick with neatness and dispatch and was the perpetrator and not the innocent victim. Young Nesbit also made a wonderful catch of a hard-hit ball. Spectacular plays of big-league caliber were made by both teams and the brilliant playing of all participants stood forth in bold relief. Lack of space prohibits a detailed account of each and every play, but the game was a hotly-contested affair, well umpired by the President of Typographical Union No. 21 on the bases and Eric Cullenward, "Examiner" make-up editor, calling balls and strikes, and was a spectacle well worth going miles to see and one that probably has no equal in the past and will be unequalled for some time to come. And, best of all, the benefit receipts have reached a total of \$81 cash so far and more to come.

The line-up:

"Examiner"—Reeves, Schneider, third base; Schneider, Nicholson, second base; Johnson, Reeves, pitcher; L. Martin, shortstop; "Cy" Stright, catcher; Nicholson, Johnson, first base; H. Darr, centerfield; Jack Domergue, right field; Joe Rooney, left field; Reilly, Rice, Harwood, O'Rourke, Neely and Ferrogario, utility.

"Chronicle"—Curtis, third base; Branch, second base; Bart Coffin, pitcher; McDermot, shortstop; Martin, catcher; L. Nesbit, first base; Pearson, centerfield; Dollar, left field; Smith, right field; H. Bell, utility.

Frank W. Stretton of the "Chronicle" proof-room, has returned from a two-months' sojourn in Los Angeles, whence he went in search of health. Mr. Stretton is a victim of chronic acute neuritis. We regret to report the improvement in his physical condition lacks much of being what was hoped for.

WOULD MONOPOLIZE BOYS.

Solicitor General Beck has asked the United States Supreme Court to sustain the Federal Trade Commission's ruling that the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia cannot deny its agents the right to handle other publications.

The solicitor insisted that the company "has no monopoly upon the youth of America."

Dangers of monopoly in newspaper and magazine circulation were illustrated by the solicitor, who stated that the Journal of Commerce, Chicago, asserted in litigation its inability to reach the public due to the power of a distributing agency in that city and an understanding the agency had with the publishers of certain other Chicago newspapers.

The Curtis Company publishes the Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman and Saturday Evening Post.

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LET REACTIONARIES DO IT.

By J. M. Baer.

The recent political successes of the workers and farmers in the primaries have convinced many progressives, liberals and radicals alike that practical results can be obtained through the present parties. It justifies progressive non-partisan political action.

Every worker and farmer knows that a Democrat like Huddleson will represent their interests just as well as a Republican like LaFollette. It makes no difference whether his party emblem is an elephant or a donkey. Both get results for the producers, and if there were majorities made up of such men in both parties, Congress would be truly representative of a great majority of the people of the nation.

Sane progressives know that the various groups of liberals and radicals could not unite on five planks in a new party platform. They also know that even if they did, the big business interests could split them up on a dozen other immaterial but prejudicial issues.

But those in favor of a third party will point to the farmer-labor movement in Minnesota which elected Senator-elect Shipstead and say, "See!" The leaders of the non-partisan movement in Minnesota, however, are opposed to a national third party at this time. They know it is not practical. A third party could not even get on the ballot in many states in 1924.

Thirty per cent of the people are blindly partisan. They vote, according to the tide, for either a Democrat or a Republican.

The great majority in both parties is progressive. When these progressive forces take hold of the two old parties—the reactionaries in both of them will combine. The old guard politicians would like to have the progressives split up their forces by forming a new party. Let the reactionaries form the third party.

In North Dakota there are no longer party lines. The progressives in both parties have joined in the League movement and elected Senator-elect Lynn J. Frazier on the Republican ticket. The reactionary Republicans voted for O'Connor on the Democratic ticket. It is an ideal situation when the conservatives are on one side and the progressives are on the other.

When a third party obtains control of a government the two old parties form a coalition and throw it out of power before it has an opportunity to carry out its program. Thus the bi-party system makes for a more stable government. If one party sincerely attempts to carry out this mandate of the people its chances are good to stay in power long enough at least to put into law a genuinely constructive program.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young, mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage, he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello!" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy."—The Congregationalist (Boston).

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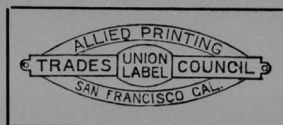
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CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

The November issue of the California Safety News has crowded into its fifteen pages a mass of readable matter interesting alike to technician and layman.

In addition to the two regular features headed "Safety for Young and Old" and "Recent Fatalities in California," appearing in the usual conspicuous positions, this issue contains an article explaining how "Progress and Safety" may well be combined by an intelligent application of existing safety rules, a tabulation of "Passenger Elevator Accidents," a description of a "Pipe Fitting Fatality" and a survey of "Injuries in the Baking Business."

Under the dramatic caption "The Other Forty-Seven" editorial consideration of the effects of the Argonaut Mine disaster is continued. Mine Safety is further elaborated upon in the editorial announcement and in two articles entitled "Safety in Shaft Sinking" and "Cave Traps Miners." Pressure vessel hazards are pointed out in the caution to "Stop the Leaks" and "The Old Boiler's Soliloquy," the last named a piece of rhymed prose a la Walt Mason.

The California Safety News may be obtained without charge by applying to the office of publication at 525 Market street, San Francisco, California.

LABOR CHIEF DIES.

John I. Nolan, member of Congress from this city, died in a local hospital after several months' illness. He is survived by a wife and one daughter.

Deceased was a member of the Molders' Union and for several years was on the executive board of the international body. He was chairman of the House committee on labor. At the last election he was chosen for the sixth consecutive time.

John I. Nolan never lost his trade union ideals. Neither did he forget his life as an iron molder or the conditions that confront wage workers. Whether on the floor of the House, in a caucus room or in committee meeting, he was John I. Nolan. To him there were no "great" men. Outward forms were nothing to this sturdy trade unionist and true type of organized labor. Because he faced only one way he was respected and the cause he represented was advanced.

On receiving news of the death of John I. Nolan, in San Francisco, President Gompers telegraphed to Mrs. Nolan:

"With you we share the great loss sustained and I voice the sentiments of our entire executive council and in their name express to you and to the cause of labor and humanity our deep sympathy."

The executive council of the A. F. of L. was in session when the news was received, and adjourned for the day in respect for the deceased.

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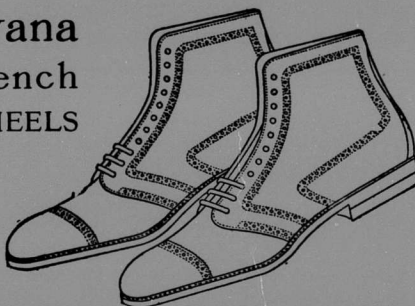
If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Julius Urban of the waiters, Delbert R. Bush of the pile drivers, Wallace E. Diercks of the Locomotive engineers, Bernard Flannery of the granite cutters, John F. Porter of the stationary engineers, Peter G. Gaudon of the tailors, Robert A. Layden of the stationary engineers, Edward T. O'Day of the printers.

Resolutions eulogizing the life and work of the last Congressman John I. Nolan and expressing sympathy for his widow and daughter were unanimously adopted by the local joint executive board of the Culinary Workers of San Francisco and unanimously approved by the unions affiliated with that body.

That they were unable to purchase a few sacks of cement for their own use without getting a permit from W. H. George, president of the Builders' Exchange, was the complaint made by two delegates at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night. They said that every cement dealer approached informed them that they were not allowed to sell any cement without a written permit signed by William George.

An entertainment and ball will be given in the

Labor Temple tomorrow night under the direction of the San Francisco Label Section. On the same night a dance for the benefit of the striking railroad shopmen will be held in National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission streets, a half block from the Labor Temple.

Woman workers of San Francisco who are members of trade unions are urged by the Labor Council to appear as voluntary witnesses on December 14 to combat the report of investigators of the Industrial Welfare Commission, which declared that a woman could live comfortably on \$12.84 a week.

The Waiters' Union has voted to continue indefinitely its weekly donation of \$100 to the striking railroad shopmen in California, of whom there are approximately 15,000, it is said.

Upon recommendation of the law and legislative committee, the Labor Council has indorsed a measure, which will be submitted to the Legislature, authorizing the state to operate cement plants and use the products in highway construction, bridges and state buildings, all surplus cement to be sold to counties in the state.

With a view to getting every union in San Francisco to affiliate with the Labor Council, the

organizing committee of that body, assisted by a volunteer committee of five, is nightly visiting all labor organizations that are not now affiliated with the Labor Council. The volunteers aiding the organizing committee are: Hugo Ernst, Joseph Beckel, William Turner, I. Greenberg and A. Vureck.

The Civil Service Commission of San Francisco yesterday announced that examinations will be held beginning Thursday, December 21, for positions in the following named classes of classified service: Blacksmiths, boiler makers, bricklayers, cabinet makers, carpenters, cement finishers, engineers of hoisting and portable engines, engineers of stationary steam engines, glaziers, granite cutters, hostlers, machinists, marine engineers, marine engineers of gasoline engines, painters, pattern makers, pilots, plumbers, steamfitters, tanners, varnishers and polishers. Application blanks may be had at the office of the Commission, Room 151, City Hall.

MOLDERS' SICK BENEFITS.

Sick benefits paid by the International Molders' Union from January 1, 1896, to September 30, 1922, total \$4,282,468.25.

WORKERS' PALTRY WAGE.

The Census Bureau reports that in 1921 the number of wage earners engaged in smelting and refining of lead averaged 4509, and they were paid \$5,957,900. This is an annual wage of \$1321, or \$25.40 a week for one of the most dangerous callings in industry.

WON'T JAIL WHITE.

William Allen White will not be jailed because he posted a notice that he was "49 per cent" in sympathy with striking railroad shopmen.

When Mr. White was arrested Governor Allen said he would be punished because he encouraged strikers to violate the law.

The attorney general has discovered, however, that it is one thing to jail working men for quitting their employment and quite another thing to regulate the free expression of opinion, especially when the party to be regulated is an influential citizen.

The editor has protested against the attorney general's refusal to push the case, and it is stated that the accused and Governor Allen have agreed to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

When the court reaches the case and makes a decision the Allen "can't-strike" law will be but a memory.

RAIL HEAD HOWLS.

The continued howls of railroad managers was repeated by President Rea of the Pennsylvania System, who told an audience of business men about "the political attacks on railroads."

No reference was made to the footballs financiers have made of railroads, or the union-smashing policy of such systems as the Pennsylvania. Instead, Mr. Rea adopted the usual virtuous pose that big business always assumes when it wants something.

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